THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1150.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22d of October, at the dwelling-house of Elisha Williams, sundry articles of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

BELONGING to the estate of G. Ellis, deceased. A credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, for all sums above twenty five shillings, on giving bond with satisfactory security to

The Administrator.

Richmond, October 11, 1803.

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Patent Physiognotrace.

THIS truly ingenious Machine draws from 4 to 32 Profiles, at one sitting, which occupies but a few seconds of time, more accurate than can be done by the most eminent artist in existence.—Four for a Quarter of a Dollar.

All persons are hereby forewarned making, using, or vending Physiognotraces, without a right from the Patentee: Such as are so devoid of principle as to commit this species of ROBBERY, *will suffer to the extent of the Patent Law.*

LIKENESSES IN MINIATURE 20, AND IN LARGE, 50 DOLLARS.

NO LIKENESS, NO PAY

Gentlemen pofeffing Curiofities, and who wish to aid C. W. PEALE, in his indefatigable labours, and to preferve fuch to their country, (AMERICA) have now an opportunity, while he fon remains in this city.

RAPHAELLE PEALE.

The Phifiognotrace is at the Bafle Tavern, and remains in Richmond but eight or ten days.

October 15th, 1803. 3ip.

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FROM THE BRITISH PRISS.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

LET those who complain of the expences of royalty, who make economy an argument for innovation, and rank a reason a revolution; who say liberty is only sound in republics, and morality and virtue hereditary in a commonwealth; let them read this short sketch of the life of a fashionable citizen in a modern republic, and then say what France has gained by a rebellion from its legal sovereign, by changing an ancient military tyranny, under the appellation of a Republic.

Lucien Bonaparte, the next younger brother to Napoleon, the first consul of France, was, an apprentice to a petty retail grocer at Bastia; for some pilferings he was turned away, and joined the Marseillois Brigands, who, on the 10th of August, 1792, took and plundered the Castle of Thuilleries, and murdered the Swiss guards, after treason had forced the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his family, to leave their habitation, and seek refuge in an assembly of rebels and regicides.

In reward for those *civic* transactions, Lucien was received a member in the clubs of the Jacobins and the Cordeliers, and on 2d, 3d, and 4th of September following, assisted Marat and Danton's patriots *to purge the land of liberty of those aristocrats confined in the different prisons at Paris.* However young as to years, he was already so old in crime, that on the 21st of January, 1793, he was one of Santere's *chosen* men to guard the scaffold, on which his king was butchered. He was no less a favorite with Sautere's successor, Henriot, who had distinguished him at the plunders of the *aristocratical* grocer's shops in March 1793, and therefore enrolled him among Robespierre's *fans-cullottes*, who forced the national convention, on the 1st of June the same year, to decree the arrest of their rival rebels of the Brissot faction.

When the virtuous, the loyal, and religious were confined in the dungeons of Regicides and Atheists, it was a profitable post for crime to guard them and see them to the scaffold. Henriot made therefore Lucien Bonaparte one of the *gens-d'armes*, who, during the reign of Robespierre, watched his imprisoned victims, destined to destruction, and who escorted them, after a mock trial, to the guillotine. At this time Lucien had married a strumpet of the corps, called the *Furies of the Guillotine*, women who were paid forty sous a day to frequent the galleries of the convention, of the clubs, and of the revolutionary tribunal, to applaud, hiss, or hoot, as ordered by Robespierre, or his band of assassins; and finally to follow, abuse, and insult the persons, sent every day *en masse*, from the *conciergerie* prison, to be butchered on the Place de la Revolvtion; what has become of this *Madame Lucien*, is the family secret of the Bonapartes. Some say she died at *La Saltpetriere* (a Bridewell;) others, that she is yet there in confinement; and others, that she owed a premature death to the irregularities of her debauched husband.*

After the execution of Robespierre, Lucien, dreading a well deserved punishment as one of his subaltern accomplices, fled from Nice, where his *worthy* brother Napoleon was under arrest as a terrorist.—The Toulon Assassin, and the Paris Septembriseur, fraternized here together, until the general amnesty of the National Convention, for all revolutionary crimes, permitted the two hopeful brothers to return to Paris, the grand revolutionary theatre for ambition, intrigue, and guilt, to plot, to plunder, and to murder.

Ever since the revolution, amnesties have encouraged crimes by impunity, and new crimes have repeatedly made new amnesties necessary; there is not one of the Corsican senators, counsellors, tribunes, and other rebel functionaries, who are not indebted for their lives to one amnesty or other; who have not been in prison as criminals, denounced as plunderers, proscribed as assassins, or outlawed as conspirators, by their victorious and factious accomplices.

When Napoleon and Lucien, in the spring of 1794, went to Paris, such was their poverty, that they were obliged to make nearly the whole journey from Nice to Paris, 700 miles, on foot; and when at Paris, they together occupied a miserable garret in *Rue de Mouffulard* for 50 sou, (25 pence) in the week; in revolutionary times, and in revolutionary countries, the distance is often the same from a garret to a throne, as from a throne to a scaffold.

By Napoleon's revolutionary connections with Barras, Tallien, and Frenon, Lucien got a place with an annuity of 600 livres (25 pounds,) as a clerk to a store keeper at St. Maxamin, in the south of France, where he married against the consent of her parents, the daughter of an innkeeper, with a fortune of *one hundred louis d'ors.*

For marrying the mistress of Barras, Napoleon had been promoted to the rank of general; and for the murder of the Parisians, on the 6th of October, 1795, he got the command of the Army of the Interior. Lucien was now appointed a war commissary at Antwerp, from which place he wrote a letter to another commissary at Cleve (published as *a curiosity* in the Gazette de Bas Rhine, May 1796,) containing a most ridiculous account of Napoleon's first victory in Piedmont. In this stupid performance, the jargon is revolutionary, the principles jacobinical, and the sense, spelling, and orthography, that of a *fans-culotte*, without education and without genius; how such a man could, in four years afterwards, be chosen a member of the national institute, would be inexplicable, had not, during the whole French revolution, Frenchmen of letters been the first to degrade learning by their base conduct, and to dishonor literary societies, by electing for associates, rebels, traitors, regicides, and other ignorant and guilty upstarts.

When the victories of Napoleon had made him powerful, and the pillage of Italy rich, he by degrees dragged forward the different members of his obscure, unknown, and despicable family. In the winter, 1796, Lucien for the first time, appeared at Paris in other company than that of *fans-culottes*, but with a true Corsican impudence; he soon caused himself to he remarked for his extravagancies, noticed as an unprincipled gamester, and despised as a debauchee.—Such was, however, his known ignorance, that notwithstanding all his presumption, and all the services of Napoleon, the directory, in 1797, was under the necessity of refusing him the place of a secretary to the French embassy at the congress at Rastadt.

The revolution of the 4th of September, 1797, made the jacobin faction again powerful, and by its influence Lucien was, in 1798, elected a member of the council of five hundred. During the whole absence of Napoleon in Egypt, Lucien associated only with jacobins professed only their principles, and acted, in every thing, and on all occasions, as their accomplice. He published an account of his revolutionary life beginning with these words *et moi aussi je fuis jacobin, et moi aussi je fai, me preuves comme jacobin, comme cuyon fans-collottes.*† His absurd speeches, as a deputy, were as violent as his associates were vile, and when a new jacobin club was instituted, in the summer of 1799, he was chosen one of its first presidents.

The flight of Napoleon from Egypt, and his return to France, did neither change Lucien's language nor behavior: he was therefore nominated the president of the council of five hundred, and by the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, or 9th of November, 1799: in deserting the jacobins, added treachery to his other crimes. It is well known, *that the presence of mind of Lucien that day was greater than the courage of Napoleon*, and that if Lucien had not called out to the granadiers attending Napoleon, *not to desert their general*, the dagger of Arena, or a decree of outlaw, would have put a stop to the greatness and crimes of the Bonaparte family.

When Napoleon had usurped the reins of government, he appointed Lucien minister for the home department, and recalled Fontanes, who had been condemned in 1797, to transportation, to be his secretary; and it is this Fontanes who wrote all his eloquent speeches and proclamations, during his ministry.

Lucien was now in his element, he possessed now the means to gratify all his degrading and cruel passions. Not a woman, whom chance exposed to his view, or caprice of his fancy, and whom money, power, violence, and intrigue, could procure, but was seduced, dishonored, and ruined by him; neither the innocence of youth, the misfortunes of beauty, the sanctity of marriage, or the sacredness of consanguinity, were respected by him. In six months he was guilty of more crimes, than all the princes of the house of the Bourbons have been accused of in six centuries. At a ball in April 1800, at the Hotel de Richelieu, where upwards of two hundred women of fashion were present, amongst others, *two of his sisters*,‡ he often and loudly repeated, *here is not a woman with whom I have not intrigued!!!*

After the battle of Marengo, ambition got, for some time the better of debauchery: Lucien imagined, because his brother could dictate to emperors, and create kings, he might easily marry into some imperial or royal family, and, as his wife was an obstacle, he gave her some ice cream, which she ate, and *died*—that she was poisoned, not only her relations, but all Paris, proclaims.

Two days after his wife's death, five of Lucien's armed spies, carried away to his country house, against her consent, the beautiful wife of a rich banker; she was confined there several days to console him, not for the loss of his wife but for the refusal of his brother to marry him to some German princes.

Lucien has long intrigued to get Fouche disgraced, and to unite the ministry of the police to the home department; but here he met with an equal, if not superior, as well in plots, as in guilt. Fouche informed Napoleon, not only of Lucien's scandalous conduct, and of the public clamor against him of his extravagant expences, and of his numerous debts, but also told him, that Lucien had spoken of his brother with contempt, and dared his power; for which, he said, Napoleon was indebted to him;—the reports of Fouche's spies, proved his assertion, and Lucien was forbid the presence of his consulur brother, and ordered to resign his ministry; not for his vice and crimes, they were long known, but because he had been indiscreet; and besides, by circulating a pamphlet, written by his orders, by Fontane, had discovered some famiy secrets, and the *arriere pense* of Napoleon, one day to assume the imperial crown of the Gauls: by the mediation of his mother and by the advice of Talleyrand, his disgrace was changed into a lucrative embassy to Spain, to sell Tuscany, and to plunder Portugal.

Lucien left Paris with a debt of three millions of livers, which Napoleon, promised to pay, but which is yet unpaid. Some of his creditors have died, after being ruined; the Temple, and Cayenne, have silenced the complaints of the of the others.

In Spain, and at Madrid, Lucien continued his debauched and vicious life; his prodigality there surprised every one; his irregularity gave offence and his impudence, disgust. He treated the king and his royal family, as his equals; and the ministers and grandees, as his servants; but such is the abject situation of the continent, the dejected or abject state of many of its sovereigns, and the weakness, ignorance, or treachery of their ministers and counsellors, that this revolutionary *fans-culotte*, was not, only suffered, but bribed, maintained, and complimented.

By his negociations at Madrid and with Portugal, Lucien added twenty millions of livres to the fortune of his brother and ten to his own; he degraded royalty with a kingdom of Tuscany, and he insulted royalty, by swindling a province of Portugal.

After the peace with England, and Lucien's return to Paris, he was made a senator, and one of the grand officers of the legion of honor, and he now lives in a style to which the most extravagant manner of living of any modern prince, brother or son to any emperor or king, cannot be compared; his jewels and diamonds are valued at upwards of three million of livres; his cabinet of pictures cost him more than this sum; and his seraglio and debaucheries more than both these sums together.§ The millions he carried with him from Spain and Portugal are expended; and, notwithstanding that his brother allows him an annuity of 1,200,000 livers, besides what he receives from his great places, he is said to be four millions in debt.

Lucien is as insolent and despotic in his present elevation, as he was formerly vile and cruel; he uses his mistresses as if they were his slaves illiberal, ungenerous and unfeeling; and *his friends as his mistresses*: he is a tyrant to his domestics, and a terror to all who approach him.

The glitter of affluence may dazzle the unthinking, and the renown of prosperity puzzle the weak, but Lucien's greatness can neither cover the infamy of the guilty, nor the guilt of the infamous; and his rank is unable to conceal the ignoble and base sentiments of a base and ignoble mind.

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* *Those and other particulars are found in a pamphlet printed at Paris by Desenne, year 6th, having for title* Lucien Bonaparte, toujours le meme.

† *This pamphlet*, La vie Revolutionaire du Cit, Lucien Bonaparte, publie par Luimenu, ches le Normant. an 7, *was, after the usurpation of his brother, bought up by the police agent, or seized by them, if refused to be sold.*

‡ *General Murat always suspected the incestuous profligacy of his brother-in-law, as one of Napoleon's reasons for keeping Murat in Italy. Murat has fought and wounded Lucien in two duels.*

§ *Lucien refuses nothing: he bought of Madame de C——, an eminent lady, her only daughter, a girl of fourteen, for 300,000 livres, or 12,000l sterling. The girl died in three weeks, the victim of his beastly cruelties, and her mother's infamy, the consequence of her misery and great distress.*

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to pass an act to establish a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called Du.Val's Pits, and from thence to the main road called the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	39*s* to 42*s*	*Cash.*
Wheat,	6*s* to 7*s*	*do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33*s*	*do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36*s*	*do.*
Do. do from new wheat,	42*s*	*do*
Corn	13*s*6	*do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l* to 50*l*	*do.*
Iron,	36*l*	*do.*
Whiskey,	3*s*6*d*	*do.*
Bacon,	8*d*	*do.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Mr. Muir and Mr. Shaff, both federalists, are chosen to represent Annapolis in the ensuing assembly.

Montgomery county, all federalists.

Calvert county, 2 federalists, 2 democrats.

Prince George's county, 1 federalist, 3 democrats.

Particulars in our next.

From the returns received at this office, it is ascertained that:—

The honorable John Campbell, fed. is chosen to represent the 1st district in Congress—John R. Platen, esq. fed. the 3d, and John Dennis, esq. fed. the 8th—and that the honorable John Archer, demo. is chosen to represent the 6th—W. Bowie, esq. the 2d—Hon. Jos. H. Nicholson, the 7th, and W. Mac Creery, and Nicholas R. Moore, esquires, the 5th.—The 4th district, comprising Washington, Allegheny, and part of Frederick, remain yet to be heard from.

In the general assembly there will probably be about 35 federalists, and 45 democrats.

[*Balt. Fed. Gazette.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(No. VIII.)

Virginia, the 12th of October, 1803.

AS the principal objects of every well intended government, are, the establishment of virtue, justice, and morality, (as the only permanent supports of safety and good order among individuals) it becomes the first and most immediate duty, as well as it is the interest, of those enjoying the benefits of such a system, to turn their attentions to those things which are most likely to produce and cherish those desirable, those all-essential qualities: And, as the moral character is no way more sensibly wrought upon, than by the powerful example of those we see in eminent situations above us, it should be the first care of those to whose discretion is intrusted the choice of their public agents, to place the most virtuous citizens, in that situation, which would produce that conduct in them, emulous of the most laudable actions in all.—And in these, there is a happy medium to be found, between that haughty arrogance in office, which, founded on virtue, however pure and rigid, disclaims to lend a friendly countenance, to attract, by its cheering influence, from immoral practices, and that meanness of condescension to popular applause, which, by levelling itself with the lowest vices in practice, sets an example of high and fashionable imperfection in society. It is certainly desirable in a government like ours, to exalt such as those, who, indebted to the rectitude of their past lives, for their preferment to office, and depending on the integrity and uprightness of their after conduct, for a continuance therein, will, on every principle, be induced to set an example, incentive to those desirable exertions, which may raise the lowest peasants in the community, up to the highest stations in the government.—These, I take it, are some of the fundamental principles of a pure and genuine republican government.

If then, it is true, that morality and virtue are the first and most essential ingredients towards the establishment and continuance of a pure and desirable government; it follows, as a necessary consequence, that, even the most brilliant qualifications of every other description, are only the more dangerous and destructive, without these primary principles. Those qualifications, capable of producing, without the foundation of universal virtue, a few plausible and popular actions, are the most certain to accomplish, and that in the speediest time, the most abominable objects. Without some plausible appearance, at least, of doing good, there is little probability of any one's being placed in a situation of doing very considerable harm: And, without the accomplishment of some such actions, after placed in a situation for it, any character, however wickedly inclined, becomes entirely harmless, in a government like our's. All history proves to us the truth of these observations.—But few have ever yet done any material mischief, without first doing some considerable good. And the more popular such vicious character is rendered, by its idolaters, in such government, thro' the medium of a few such actions, the sooner will the more important evils be accomplished;—the sooner hold may be taken of public influence, to commit private injuries. It is this exercise of superior public favour, in an improper way towards individuals, that constitutes the only species of tyranny, that can possibly exist in a popular government.

That person, who, by the exaltation of public favour, employs the approbation of the many, to the promotion of his own private views, or the oppression and injury of the disapproving few; by whatsoever name he may call the operation of such a "procedure,"—whether by that of "complying with the will of the nation as expressed in the selection of such an individual," or, the still more imposing republican pretence, "of governing by the majority,"—is, nevertheless, a tyrant of the most consummate description. That man, who, not only thus reeks his private vengeance on a particular set or whole class of unoffending individuals, under pretence of rendering public service, on such principles; but who, in addition to such public gratification of his private malignancy, commits a private injury of a most atrocious nature on a fellow-citizen, and shelters himself from the justice of his resentment, under the importance of the public station in which he has been placed by a majority of citizens, all of the same rank; erects on the abuse of their rights, the most formidable usurpation! And, when sanctioned and upheld in the idea of the sacredness of his person (from such popularity of his public character) has not only enthroned himself in a tyranny of a most frightful and monstrous nature, but, has even brought the people to act as the executioners of their own liberties.—What would it avail us, that any one, no matter who, had written a most flaming "Declaration of Independence," screened us in a degree and for a time from taxes, obtained for us ALL LOUISIANA, even upon the most advantageous terms—(in a word, procured for us every public blessing)—if, by the popularity and influence of those favours, such persons might shelter themselves from punishment, in case of their having deprived us of every private and domestic enjoyment?—If, by the influence of their political popularity and high example, they should introduce among us, not only a system of principles that would tend to the destruction of our individual tranquility, but, for the exercise of their "energies," constitute a national sanctuary over all past offences, as well as for the enjoyment, by official arrangements, of future sensualities, that would finally eradicate all public happiness?—It is from the influence of the popularity of some of the most brilliant public characters, that the greatest private abuses have been acquiesced in, and finally sanctioned into some of the most enormous public crimes and despotisms.

Even Cataline, Caligula, or Robespierre, like Pisistratus and every other popular demagogue, had some plausible pretensions, on the score of public good, for the foundation of the enormity of their private crimes. And we know, that in addition to the pretensions of certain characters in this country, from their own actions and professions, the popularity of the French revolution, is to be considered, even at this day, as a powerful means of leading us astray from those objects of religion, morality and justice, which constitute the only real foundation of our happiness, and of which we ought never to lose sight. The general shade which that dismal cloud of collected impurity had cast over every thing but a blind devotion to, and zealous exertion in its own favour, created a strong and powerful hope, that under the wide shelter of the lasting influence of its spreading principles, would be forever concealed every other imperfection; and that, even vice and folly of the most glaring shape, would be heightened into the most brilliant political qualifications. In the duration of its unbounded influence, however, some have been as much deceived, as they have been totally disappointed in the continuance of the purity of its republican principles: Yet, while the sudden and total extinction of both, left the real and natural disposition entirely naked to the common discernment of the weakest "mind's eye;" still the uncommon eclat which attached to favorite individuals of that description, in the moment of enthusiastic rage, in what was called the general cause of man, has left an impression of influence in their favour, more dangerous to that cause in reality, than even the great origin of that general, political and national evil itself, from whence it sprang.—Yes, citizens of united America! altho' Robespierre, the principal monster of all the revolutinary monsters who have figured so disastrously in the tempests of impiety, has been, fortunately for the remnant of his species in his own country, consumed in the flames of his own abominations; yet another may arise here, out of the ashes of the same principles (with the assistance of certain revolutionary, jacobinical characters, the influence of a few popular actions, and your own imprudent approbation) to a Robespierrean height in enormity and vice.

The principles which produced and supported that tyranny in France, are certainly in existence, and operate, though slowly, yet surely, in America now. In proportion as religion and the sciences tend to improve and enlighten all civilized societies, it is known, that infidelity, with presumptuous ignorance and assuming vanity, will operate to barbarize, debase and destroy them. Hence, the same flattery and encouragement of all the vices and follies of the ignorant and assuming, to the destruction of all that was virtuous and enlightended, in that country are practiced by the vicious and designing men of influence, over the weak, the credulous and unprincipled (to answer their own purposes) in this.—In discriminating between a leading and influential character of this sort, and one, at least, of equal public eminence, of a virtuous and moral description, one rule will generally be found sufficient for our guide.—The personal connections and intimacies of men, are often the truest marks of their own private principles; and their public choice of others, the surest way of judging of the political characters of themselves. The virtuous and wise will always be the choice of the upright and patriotic; and the ignorant and vicious, that of the designing and corrupt. Infidels, sensualists and profligates, will be found in their train of private favourites; and the merest dupes and creatures, among their public preferments. No others will aid in forwarding their improper designs.—Were I to look for such a chief in this country, it would be at the head of such a wretchedly distinguished band as your Paines, your Duanes, your Gallatins, &c.—In one, who not for the public good, but for the promotion of his own private designs and immoral gratifications, as well as for the establishment of a general system of infidelity, discards from his confidence and favours, such men as would obstruct those objects, to make room for the improper selection of those who were best calculated to promote them: who, would not find it very soon convenient, to make those the only enquiries necessaries for the ascertaining the merits of a candidate for office, "Is he capable? Is he honest? Is he faithful to the constitution?"—But, attached to a much shorter and more interesting system of enquiry, only asks, who will best and most obsequiously promote all his private and favourite objects!

(Remainder of No. VIII. in our next.)

The democrats have constantly boasted that, to the immortal honor of our present administration, the treasury has been, and is actually overflowing with millions of surplus funds; the result of the wise abolition of the internal revenue. It is a very easy matter for *Albert Gallatin*, who possesses such uncommon arithmetical facility, to produce such statements as would infallibly prove this to every mind that is predetermined not to believe the contrary: but should it be indubitably experienced that, in contradiction of those exalted news paper statements with which we have been so long entertained, there are not in the treasury funds sufficient to meet the just, equitable, and inevitable claims upon it, what then would become of their airy fabrics—or base fabrications.

A CASE IN POINT.

By the *seventh article* of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, subsisting between the United States of America and Great-Britain, it is agreed and provided, that all cases of complaints, by the subjects of his Britannic majesty, of loss or damage sustained "by reason of the capture of their vessels and merchandize, taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in the ports of the said States," in which restitution may not have been made "agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated 5th September, 1793" should be "referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; *and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants in specie without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners.*"

By a law passed on the 3rd of March, 1801, *a specific appropriation of money was made, to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.*

And by another law passed the 29th of April, 1803, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, are *authorized and required* to apply and pay, out of the said funds, such sum and sums as may be necessary to discharge "*those demands against the United States under any treaty or convention with a foreign power, for the payment of which the faith of the United States has been, or may hereafter be pledged by Congress.*

According to the first of these laws, which contains an appropriation *generally* for the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty with Great-Britain, the secretary of the treasury was bound to pay to the amount of the sum appropriated, on account of the objects embraced by the seventh article, as well as any other that might be presented. Whether this has or has not been done we do not know.

By the second, which also provides *generally* for the discharge of all demands under *any treaty*, those under the British Treaty, "for the payment of which the faith of the United States has been pledged by Congress," are required to be discharged, on being presented, "in specie without deduction."

Within a very few days past, a claim went forward, from this town, and was presented at the treasury, and payment demanded, in virtue of an award of the commissioners appointed according to the seventh article of the treaty with Great-Britain. The answer given by *Mr. Madison*, acting for, and in the absence of *Mr. Gallatin*, was, *there is no money in the treasury to meet this demand.*

What are we to conclude from such a reply?—As the subject strikes us, we are persuaded that if there had been money remaining unpaid of the appropriation made by the act of congress of the 3rd of March, 1801, the Secretary of the Treasury was bound to pay to the full amount of what was in his hands if it should be necessary—And if there had been any money remaining in the sinking fund, that the commissioners were bound to direct the payment, according to the act of Congress of the 29th April, 1802.—But the answer was, there is no money in the treasury from which to pay you!!!

It is to be observed that this reply was given, not by *Mr. Gallatin*, but by *Mr. Madison*, the secretary of state, who acted in the absence of the secretary of the treasury, and who is himself, ex-officio, one of the commissioners of the *sinking fund*. Mr. Madison doubtless knew the state of that fund; but Mr. Madison is well known not to be a man of business; and to his ignorance of business we owe this premature discovery. Had *Albert* been at Washington, such an answer had never been given.—The cunning *Genevan* would have known too well what would have been the consequence. He would have devised a thousand means rather than have exposed, "the beggarly account of empty boxes," which the naivete of the secretary of state has laid before us in those few words—*there is no money in the treasury to pay you.*

To Mr. Smith, the amanuensis of Mr. Jefferson as editor of the *National Intelligencer*, we submit this subject.—Let that exalted character defend or deny the transaction as he chooses. We hope however to hear it denied before we hear any more about overflowing coffers—both coming together are totally incompatible.

Anti-Democrat.

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

COLONEL BUTLER.

This Officer, was among the first of his countrymen, that appeared in arms and in action, in the Militia of Pennsylvania, at the commencement of the Revolution; and when the troops were raised to compose a regular army, he was commissioned, first as a subaltern, and afterwards as a captain in the 2d Pennsylvania regiment.

In 1780, among five brothers then in actual service, it became his lot to retire from the field, to afford that aid and protection, due to his infirm and aged parents.

In 91, when our frontiers were harrassed by an Indian war, having the command of a battalion offered to him, he quitted his family and farm and accepted that appointment.

On the memorable 4th of November, having led his battalion to the charge, he received a wound in the leg—this being dressed, he again advanced to the charge, and fell, having the same leg broken by a rifle ball. To an officer less brave, the first wound might have been a sufficient apology for withdrawing from the scene of immediate action—this he in both instances declined, and daring to perform an action, more heroic than any recorded in the annals of our country, being placed on horseback with his shattered limb, a third time faced the enemy, and aided in making that impression, which enabled the remains of our unfortunate army, to attempt and effect its retreat.

This conspicuous act of valour, added lustre to a character, respected in civil life, and highly esteemed in the army. By regular promotion, he is on the present establishment, second in command.

To the astonishment of the people in this quarter who remember his services, and appreciate his merits, they are informed that Col. Butler has lately been arrested, and ordered to Frederick-town Maryland, to be tried on charges, exhibited from the War Office.

Uniformly attached to the character and principles of Washington, Col. Butler has steadily pursued one course. Trimming not with the times, he declined to trim his war worn locks, down to that laconic standard which a dull fancy suggested and which caprice prescribed. Has this been the cause of offence?

Is his arrest necessary to make way for some favorite minion?

Or is it part of a system, which denounces every man, however, meritorious, who does not profess to belong to the present ruling sect? a system by which the renegado of yesterday is elevated, and the revolutionary patriot depressed? which prefers a sword of wood to one of steel?—That system which displaced the valiant Miller, and provides for the coward Lyon? Which put down the honorable Gates,* and put up the scoundrel Cox?

If that is the case, (such is known to be the integrity, and high sense of honor, possessed by the gentlemen generally) it is believed to be impossible, to form a court martial, that would bend to such views.—Nor would the Secretary of War, himself a soldier, be the voluntary instrument, on any rival pretext, to lend his aid in depressing merit so generally acknowledged.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

* Not the patriot of Virginia.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER OF JULY 30.

Since our last we have observed, in the public prints, some very malignant insinuations respecting the opinions which we entertain relative to the *Funds*. A gentleman who was present when the subscription which is now going on, was opened at Lloyd's Coffee-House, let fall some expressions which were construed to mean, that he thought a national bankruptcy an event which might, probably, be at no very great distance. These expressions were said to have brought on him the fearful reprehensions of certain wholesale dealers in the loans. He explained through the columns of a London news-paper called the *Morning Post*, the editor of which, professed to experience peculiar pleasure at this mark of contrition: because .... because, forsooth *a weekly publication* was making an attempt *to destroy public credit!*

Nothing but conviction of our error will make us retract one word of what we have said on this subject, notwithstanding the base representations of the news-papers, and the clamour of stock jubbers, be they who they may—We deny the charge of wishing to *destroy* the credit of the country: we wish, on the contrary, to see the credit renovated. Besides, if our opinions are good for nothing, they will have no weight. This is a point on which we stand *quite alone;* we have yet heard of no one, friend or foe, except Mr. Stock, who does not differ from us as to the necessity of a *national sponge:* well then, what we say can do no harm; and we are utterly astonished, that the puissant *Morning Post*, whose proprietor is continually swearing about its extensive circulation, should think our whimsical notions an object worthy of its censure. The fact is, however, that, *though no one will, even in private conversation, back our opinion, every one, capable of calculation, must perceive that this opinion is well founded;* and, however the interests of men may lead them to *disguise* their sentiments, *events* will soon oblige them to confess, that, if the *independence* of the country depends upon the *existence of the funds*, Englishmen *are doomed to be slaves.*

We look forward to the moments, when our country shall be relieved from the insupportable burthen which now weighs it down to the earth; we anticipate with joy the sight of that majesty, with which she will tower over her malignant enemy.—We do not say, we have never said that the present struggle cannot be successfully terminated without an annihilation of the national debt: but we do say, that it cannot so soon be terminated, that it cannot be terminated so well, and that, if the debt continue, it is very probable, that at least, we shall conclude another disgraceful and short-lived peace.—The course which the funds are taking, does by no means favour the opinions of our adversaries. *The Omnium is down at 11 per cent below par.* We told Mr. Addington that the men who lent him money would deserve to die in a work house. We then put the case of this loan's falling to 20 per cent. below par, and we started the supposition of its never being paid in at all. Six millions, is indeed, a mere trifle compared to loans that have been paid in; but trifling as it is, we should not be at all surprized if it were never to be completed; and what is more *we should not be at all sorry for it.* Do we wish to see the ruin of our country? The man who prefers such a charge against us is a base mistreant. We wish to see our country great and happy; we wish to see the people confide in their own strength and valour, and not in those aerial guardians, "*capital, credit* and *confidence*;" we do not like an "*independence* which *depends*" on any thing, and we have a particular aversion to a *national independence* which depends upon the value of certain *bits of paper*, though the said bits of paper should be kept under the care, and should even be honored with the signature of Mr. ASHLETT himself!

Contempt and ridicule light upon the man who pities the stock-dealing tribe! This tribe it was who supported the Richmond Park minister in making the peace of Amiens, in bartering away the honours of the flag in yielding Napper Tandy to the French, in all those stipulations and those measures by which the nation was plunged into disgrace and infamy, and this tribe, the worst of all the gangs of Jews, this tribe of Judas Iscariot, ought to suffer. We must again observe, that the French funds *continue to rise* as ours *continue to fall!* If therefore, it be "*a war of finance,*" as Lord Auckland used to call the last war, what a deplorable prospect have we before us? After the conclusion of the peace, the French funds rose to 64s. and the English to 78. The French are now at 53s. 10c. and the English at 51, so that since the peace of Amiens, the French funds have upon the whole fallen none at all, while the English have fallen 27 per centum! This is lord Hawkesbury's "*capital, credit,* and *confidence!*" No; if is, thank God, no war of finance; it is a war of military and naval efforts, a war of blows, in which war if we set our money at defiance, we shall come off victorious, but if we are still fools enough to hanker after the conversation of our wealth, or, to speak more correctly the conversation of that wealth in the hands of two or three hundred blaspheming Jews, we shall certainly fall.

☞ *SENEX* is postponed for the present.

LEXINGTON, *(Vir.)* Oct. 8.

Communication.—Agreeably to an intimation in the last number of the "*Telegraphe,*" an exhibition was made at Capt. SHEILDS, Tavern, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, of the practibility of producing Light and Heat by the combustion of inflammable air; or, as it is sometimes called, *hydrogenous gas*; and of its applicability to culinary purposes:—Eggs were boiled and meat dressed with expedition. A stream of the gas which issued from a tube, one fourth of an inch in diameter, afforded a light fully equal to the light of ten candles.

It has been long known, that hydrogenous gas was highly inflammable; but Mr. HENFREY's cheap mode of obtaining it has alone rendered it valuable: He has received a patent from the government of the United States for this discovery; and a number of gentlemen, whose characters stand high in the literary world, have given a decided opinion in its favor; particularly, as it may be used in Light-houses on the sea coast—in large Manufactories—and for illuminating Towns.

A cheap and safe mode was also shewn of warming rooms, by bringing the heat in a tube from a fireplace below or in an adjoining room without any additional expence of fuel.

Mr HENFREY's exhibition was attended by a numerous and respectable company, who were not a little gratified; especially with that experiment, by which it was shewn, that a noxious vapour may be so modified and controled as to become an article of real utility.

The following was presented to Mr. Henfrey, after his exhibition on Thursday evening last.

Lexington, 6th October, 1803.

Mr. HENFREY,

WE the undersigned having attended two evenings on your Exhibitions, take this opportunity of assuring you, that we have been highly enertained and gratified by your very ingenious and philosophical experiments: and we hope you will continue to prosecute and diffuse the knowledge of a discovry which seems calculated to answer so many useful and economical purposes

G. A. BAXTER,
JNo. COALTER,
S. BLACKBURN,
S. L. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Henfrey's reply.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR note of approbation handed to me this evening by Gen. BLACKBURN, is an attention that I did not expect; of course it gives me a greater degree of satisfaction.

You express a wish that I should continue my experiments; and you have taken the only way to induce me so to do, for it is the public approbation of men of science that operates like a powerful cordial on the *sometimes* drooping spirits of those persons who devote their time to invent or make new discoveries in any branch of science; and you well know, that to do this often requires much time, labor, study and expence.

It is now two years since I made the first public Exhibition of this Discovery in Baltimore, which met with general approbation:—I then went to Washington to obtain a Patent, and during my stay there I fitted up an apparatus, which the President, Secretaries, and many of the Members in the Senate and Congress did me the honor to visit; they all seemed to be much pleased with the experiments. From Washington I went to Richmond, to examine the Coal Mines near that city; and finding a commodious building for the purpose in the Hay-Market Gardens, I determined on trying some experiments on a larger scale, and fitted up a much larger apparatus than any I had tried before: the citizens in general attended, and were so well convinced of the utility of the discovery, that they determined on building a Light-House by subscription, This liberal sentiment of the citizens of Richmond enabled me to prove that I could apply my mode of producing Light with advantage and economy on the sea coast; but I found that it would not answer in towns* without Reflectors, and they could not then be obtained—this experiment is, by some, I find, considered to have failed entirely; but that is not the case—I shall go to Richmond again, on my return from Tennessee, and shall then make such improvements at the Light-House as will, I have no doubt, make it permanently useful.

From Richmond I went to Fredericksburg on other business, and while there, I had an exhibition of a variety of my Air Lamps; but notwithstanding it was attended by several men of science, they did not seem to view the discovery as applicable to any useful purpose, except for Light-Houses on the sea coast and large Manufactories: and as there are none in this country, and my offer to Government† for the sea coast not being accepted, I made no farther experiments for 6 months.—When having determined on making a tour through some of the western countries of this state, and part of Tennessee, to prosecute my Mineral discoveries, I was induced to exhibit some small Lamps in Staunton; and being agreeably surprised by finding that there was not only the spirit of enquiry, but the ability to investigate, in the respectable citizens of that place, I determined on renewing my experiments here—the result of which being not only general approbation, but sanctioned by you in writing, will operate so as, not only to keep the flame alive, but, will induce me to devote as much of my time, as I can possibly spare, to bring the discovery into general use; and I humbly trust that I shall be permitted to live until I have proved to the world, that the *Theorem*‡ I have laid down is not visionary, but founded on facts; if so, I shall die contented, even if I do not live to receive any pecuniary advantage from the discovery.

But it is not in this country that my mode of producing Light and Heat will be so generally useful: it is in those countries in Europe, where fuel is scarce, and the poor numerous, that it will answer the most valuable purpose. However, blessed as the citizens of the United States are with the means of obtaining the various comforts of life by moderate labor, yet there are some who may be called poor amongst you; and it is with a view to be serviceable to that class of society that I shall study, to simplify the apparatus so as it may be in the power of even the poorest house-keeper to obtain one; and to such I shall make no charge for the patent right.

I am, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your obliged and
Most humble servant,
BENJAMIN HENFREY.

† *The proposal I made to the Secretary of the Treasury was, that I would produce a better light in the Light-Houses than by the present mode, and would take the half of what I saved (compared with the present expence) for my part.—The present consumption of Oil, by the Light-Houses, I was informed when in Washington, is near* 30,000 *Dollars, per annum—this would have a* "saving," "*worth the notice of the* Great Thomas, *had the proposition come from a Frenchman or a Genevan, but I had the misfortune to be born in Old England, and Englishmen are not at present in fashion at the Columbian Court.*

‡ *That Light and Heat may be obtained without expence.*

FREDERICKSBURG, October 12.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was run for over the Rappahannock Jockey Club course, in this vicinity, the long contemplated COLT RACE, which for number of Horses and magnitude of Purse, has never yet been equalled on this side the Atlantic. Of the twenty one horses that had been entered, at two hundred dollars each, half forfeit, eleven were withdrawn by reason of lameness and other accidents, but nine, (fire eyed, and rampant) took the turf, pawing with generous impatience for the race, and for victory. The concourse was immense, the sympathies of all were raised to the highest acme of heart throbbing anxiety.—The first heat was run in 3 minutes 51 seconds, and the second in 3 minutes 50 seconds. The result was as follows:

	Heats.
Col. Miles Selden's b. f. Lavinia,	1. 1.
Mr. Turner Dixon's b. f. Cygnett,	2. 2.
Col. Wade Hampton's b. c. Ventune,	3. 4.
W. B. Hamlin's f. c. Coriander,	4. dis.
Wm. Randolph's g. f. Wiltonia,	5. 3.
Mr. B. Grymes's f. f. Saucy Patt,	dis.
Major L. Butler's c. f. Rosetta,	dis
Gen. A. Spotswood's f. c. Saltram,	dis.
Col. Hoomes's b. f. Maid of Alworth,	dis.

SECOND DAY.

——*Result of the Jockey Club Purse.*——	Heats.
Col. Hoomes's Cup Bearer.	1. 1.
Mr. Baylor's Little John,	5. 2.
Mr. Robertson's Lignumvitæ,	2. 3.
Col Stewart's Phenomenon,	3. 4.
Mr. Moseby's Amanda,	4. drawn

THIRD DAY.

	Heats.
Turner Dixon's s. c. Rapid,	1. 1
James Taliaferro's b. c. Rusty Robin,	2. 5
Miles Selden's r. h. Coriander,	3. 3
John Hoomes, jun's c. h. Schedonia,	4. 2
Lawrence Washington b. m. Nettletop.	5 dr
Ralph Wormley's g. c. Suwarrow,	6. 4.
Robert G. Robb's b. c. Grasshopper,	7. dr.
John Hoomes's br. f. Cornelia,	8. dr.
Charles Stewart's b. f. ——,	9. dr.
John W. Baylor's h. Hamiltonian,	dis.
William Herndon's s. f. Nettletop,	dis.
Jame Smock's b. h. Mungo,	dis.

FOURTH DAY.

—*Result—Toll Money*——	Heats.
Col. Hoomes's Volunteer,	1. 1.
J. Tayloe's Malvina,	3. 2.
J. Taliaferros Count Rumford,	2 dr.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, August 26.

From the Mercure, a paper half official, we have translated a very curious article, which seems to throw light on the state of affairs. It is there said that Russia and Prussia are clothed with powers to mediate. This we knew before. Lord Hawkesbury stated in Parliament, he would solicit such a mediation, and Bonaparte uniformly desired it. Will it be successful? Very little hopes of success are entertained in this country. But we are pleased to see by the articles from the Mercure, that after all the rant and declamation by the French Government against this country, it now finds it necessary to defend itself against the representation of Britain. We perceive our cause is felt and understood and felt on the continent, and that France is convinced of the necessity of justifying herself. She, not England, is put upon her defence. She feels the evils and consequent irritation of the continent, which her blockade of the North of England occasions: and she endeavours to reconcile the suffering states to her conduct. A year ago, England had no connection with the continent but the treaty of Amiens: now she is invited to become a party to the common pact among civilized nations. France denies the design of extending her empire, unless indeed security should require it. Security, we are told, made her seize Switzerland, Holland, &c. and would make her seize England if she could. If we allow her to take whatever countries for security's sake—we fear the Chief Consul would not stop at the walls of China. But the defence made in the article shews France feels the necessity of apologising for her conduct; and hence, we may entertain some hopes that she will reform it.

It is stated in the accounts from the Hague, dated the 10th, that the ratifications of the Convention concluded on the 25th June last, between the French, Batavian and Italian Republics, relative to the military operations against England, and the part which the latter powers are to take in the war, were executed at Brussels on the 24th ult.

A letter from Brussls, dated Aug. 17, says:—"It is generally expected here, that when the Chief Consul pays a visit in the autumn to the departmens on the left bank of the Rhine, and views the sea coasts, as well as the troops destined to compose the grand army, he will take up his residence in this city, that he may be on the spot, to direct in person the military preparations making against England."

Several of the Hanoverian officers are said to have entered into the Russian service.

General Ney has presented to the Helvetic Diet, a new project, of a defensive alliance, which changes and modifications, which cannot fail, say the Paris journals, to make it be received more favorably than the former. On the head of subsidies, eight thousand men are required instead of twelve, as formerly proposed.

The menace of invasion is still kept up, but we think the tone used upon the subject is not quite so cheery as it was. General Angereau, it is said, is to command an encampment of 50,000 men upon the Flemish coast, and General Massena another encampment near St. Omer's.—General Mortier is also to have a command in the expedition.

Letters from Brunn mention, that all the merchants who trade with Turkey are in a state of consternation. A caravan from Germany, after passing Semlin, has been pillaged near Constantinople, when it was thought to be in perfect safety. Another on its route from Germany, with Turkish and Greek merchandize, has been also pillaged near Orsowa, on the point of entering the Austrian territory. The leaders of the Janissaries at Belgrade are reinforcing the number of their partizans. Instead of from fifty to sixty, each of them has now more than two hundred followers. They collect provision in proportion. These measures are attributed to a report, that the son of the Pacha whom they assassinated, has married a Sultana at Constantinople, that Belgrade is assigned her in dowry, and he is consequently preparing to take possession of it. That city is a pray to every alarm.

It is whimsical that the day chosen by Buonaparte for his assuming the Consulate for life should be the *feast of assumption.*

ROME, July 3.

The following copy of a convention is in circulation here, said to have been proposed by the Emperor of Russia, for the guaranteeing of Malta:

ART. 1. There shall be no new Maltese tongue, but the Order shall be re-established in *statu quo ante bellum*, and shall be charged with its internal organization.

2. The rights of the King of the Two Sicilies, as Sovereign of the Isle of Malta, remain insured to him by the treaty of Amiens, as formerly.

3. All the contracting powers acknowledge and insure for the future, the neutrality of the isle of Malta in all the wars that may take place, and shall protect it against all attack.

4. The troops of the King of Naples shall occupy by the isle of Malta until the Order has raised a sufficient garrison. The contracting powers France and England, shall contribute to its maintenance; but the Grand Master shall immediately enter upon the functions of government.

5. The present articles shall be inserted as a supplement to the treaty of Amiens, and shall have the same effect.

6. The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Kings of Spain, Naples, and Prussia, are particularly invited to guarantee this supplement.

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers. The sale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Also, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouse. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, at the Seven Islands, in Fluvanna county, about the first of March last, a Negro Woman named MOLL, of a black complexion, large white eyes, very likely, about the middle size, and about thirty years old. I am informed that she possesses a free pass under the name of *Molly Mayo*, or *Molly Bell.*

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the said Negro Woman to Mr. Archibald Freeland in Manchester, or to Mr. Wm. Goode at the Black Heath Coal Pits. She has been seen at both these places lately. At the same time I must hereby forewarn all persons from hiring or harbouring the said Negro, under the penalty of being proceeded against agreeable to law.

Thomas Shores, jun.

October 17, 1803. o2w4wp.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 1st, 1803.

Between

John Le Messurier, Plaintiff,

and

John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Tayloe, esq. of Mount-Airy) and this season put to Stirling. She is supposed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be seen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Court-house, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. o2wtD25.

Hay-Market Garden,

For RENT or LEASE.

THIS Garden being completed as to buildings, viz.—a large House, covering 100 feet by 56, including Porticoes, a part of which can be taken off for the accommodation of a family—in which house is the largest and most airy Ball Room in this state, with fire places and a Music Gallery, in the centre above, containing an elegant Organ, in an Orchestra sufficient to hold a Grand Piano Forte and twelve performers, exclusive of the surrounding Gallery that will afford room for near a hundred persons; the whole as well seen and heard from below as above. This building would answer well for a Theatre.—About 60 feet distance from this house is an excellent Circus for equestrian performances, the sports of the pit, or fire works, with covered galleries above the seats below, also affording room for 1000 spectators. This Circus being built in a theatrical form, can be at little expence converted into a very commodious one, there being no theatre in this city. Adjoining the Circus are the sportive apartments of the Five Alley, two Shuffle Boards and Ten Pin Alleys, and *Trou de Madame*, under cover and separate from the other part of the Garden by a close partition, so as to prevent any annoyance to such as prefer Music and strolling along the meandering and extensive walks, sitting in elevated covered galleries, booths and arbours, interspersed with a variety of agures in flowers and flowering shrubs of almost every description—ornamented with cenotaphs dedicated to the memory of deceased heroes, patriots and statesmen, with interesting transparent paintings and inscriptions, and at least 1000 Lamps to illuminate the whole. This spot, for the beauties of its situation, being within 400 yards of the Capitol and on an eminence overlooking the falls of James River, the town of Manchester, the water prospect, shipping, and its contiguity to the most flourishing part of this growing metropolis, proverbial for its healthiness and salubrity of air, renders it one of the most eligible spots on the continent for the purpose for which it is intended.

I will also rent to a private family for one or more years, the DWELLING HOUSE I at present live in, to be separated from the public Garden by a neat paling at the lower fall of the Garden, belonging to this dwelling, which is large and airy, with two offices in the yard with fire places, kitchen, smoke-house, ice-house, stable, &c.

J. Pryor.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, October 17th, 1803. 3w.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE, calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

DIDDEP & GIBBS

IS DISSOLVED.

ALL persons having claims against the firm will make them known; and those indebted will make payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to settle the business.

Th. Diddep.

Richmond, October 18, 1803.

The business will be in future conducted by THOMAS DIDDEP alone, whose attention and endeavors to give satisfaction, will, he hopes, merit a continuance of the encouragement he has hitherto met with in the line of his profession.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

* *The effect to be produced by any light for towns and the sea coast are totally different—The former requires that the light should be as diffusive as possible, and the latter, that it should be steady, clear and vivid, in order that it might be seen at as great a distance as possible.*

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Chriſtian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the ſecond, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Guſtavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the firſt Tract.

Theſe Lands, beſides their valuable quality in other reſpects, are ſuppoſed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for ſome weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular deſcription of them. The ſale is advertiſed thus early, in order to give to perſons at a diſtance in this ſtate, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the ſame.

The conditions of ſales will be, one and two years credit, the purchaſers to give bonds with undoubted and approved ſecurity, and bearing intereſt from the day of ſale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 1aw6.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reſide, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Caſtle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old ſurvey three hundred acres, more or leſs, of high and flat land, under new incloſures, and commanding an extenſive proſpect of the town and ſurrounding country, on either ſide of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements conſiſt of a two ſtory dwelling houſe, with four rooms and a paſſage below, and 2 above ſtairs, with large and convenient cloſets, and a good cellar; together with the ſeveral attached and detached offices of every deſcription, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greateſt attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private ſale.

At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongſt them are ſome excellent houſe ſervants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and ſhoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Houſehold and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, ſtocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be ſold on a credit of 12 months, and the reſt of the property at 12, for all ſums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, to carry intereſt from the day of ſale. Application may be made to either of my ſons at Peterſburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, Auguſt 18, 1803. 1aw3tN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, againſt whom a commiſſion of bankruptcy has been iſſued according to law, that the Commiſſioners and Aſſignees of his eſtate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31ſt day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his eſtate and effects; where thoſe creditors who have not proved their debts muſt come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of ſaid dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

Pittſylvania, 10th Auguſt, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON Caſcade Creek, about two miles above the confluence thereof, will commence, on the 12th of September next, a

Latin Grammar School,

under the direction of Mr. *John W. Caldwell*, a gentleman of much reſpectability, who has been greatly applauded for his former attention paid to his pupils. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages to perfection; alſo, Engliſh he will teach in its various branches. The terms of tuition are, 16 Dollars for Latin ſcholars, and half price for Engliſh. Any gentleman wiſhing to have his ſon or ſons taught by ſaid Mr. Caldwell, may have them boarded at either of the ſubſcribers' houſes, both which are very contiguous to the Academy. The price of boarding will be 40 Dollars per annum.

Permenas Williams.
David Rice.

N. B. Any number of Boarders will be taken. ep3w.

JOHN PUMFREY,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Has just received a large SUPPLY from London, conſiſting of

PAPER: IMPERIAL, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolſcap; Drawing Paper; Muſic ditto; Letter Papers, of all kinds, gilt, black and plain; Viſiting and complimentary Cards; Quills of the firſt and inferior qualities; Ready made Pens; An elegant aſſortment of glaſs & wedgewood Inkſtands——fountain and common; Walkden's Patent and Japan Ink; India Ink and Ink-powder; Black Lead and Camel Hair Pencils; Shining Sand, Pounce, and Boxes; Sealing Wax & Wafers; Indian Rubbers; Slates, Pencils & Sponges; Sand Paper, for Cabinet Makers.

And ſuch other articles as make up a complete aſſortment of Stationary.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its various branches, carried on as uſual, and Orders from the country executed with expedition and fidelity.

He has now on hand a large aſſortment of BLANK BOOKS, ſuch as are generally uſed by Merchants, County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. manufactured of the very beſt materials, and in the moſt ſubſtantial manner.

Richmond, September 22, 1803. 4w.

JOSEPH D. BELL, *FARRIER,*

FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above buſineſs, intends following the ſame, in all its branches, at his ſtables near the Market Houſe, adjoining which are convenient ſtalls for the accommodation of ſick horſes. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horſes in the neateſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, either at his own ſtables or elſewhere. He will break horſes either for the harneſs or ſaddle, and will cure all diſeaſes incident to either horſes or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE, My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

Wanted immediately at the Eagle Tavern,

TWO MEN COOKS, two HOUSE WAITERS, and a WOMAN that has been accuſtomed to WASHING and IRONING. I will either purchaſe or hire ſuch ſervants, and give a generous price for them, provided they are well recommended.

Esme Smock.

Sept. 27, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizens of Richmond, by Lottery, to raiſe the ſum of 2000 dollars, for the purpoſe of repairing the Main-ſtreet from the end of Harris's Lot, oppoſite the Light Houſe, to the extremity of the ſtreet weſtwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for ſale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra ſup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few caſes of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly to confirm the Sale of Lands of John Moore, deceaſed, on Dan River and the waters thereof. October 7.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mhs.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined buſineſs in Richmond for the purpoſe of commencing one in partnerſhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, ſolicits the favor of all thoſe who are indebted to him, to come forward and cloſe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceſſity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ſtore he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

Tobacco Land *FOR SALE.*

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool *A General Aſſortment of Fall and Winter*

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for caſh or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ſhip Suffolk. Their full aſſortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ſhips New-York from London, and Ruſſon from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia, *A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF*

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining ſetts of 179 ps.
A few ſilver ſugar bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canniſters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8lb. also by the ſingle lb.
Young hyſon of the firſt quality,
Pepper and allſpice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimſtone and madder, in ſmall kegs,
Patent ſhot, from 3 to 10,
Freſh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Ruſe lamps, with brass mounting,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor caſes with gilt & ground ſtoppers,
Beſt Spaniſh indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glaſſes, tumblers & ſalts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Loaf and brown ſugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
Engliſh muſtard in ſmall boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Hear the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Madeira, Teneriffe and Liſbon wines.

Alſo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old, Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Tickenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for *Caſh, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at T. NICOLSON's *Printing-Office, The Good Old Virginia*

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1804,

Containing a variety of uſeful and entertaining matter.

Sept. 28th, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opend a *House of Private Entertainment*, at the ſecond white houſe above Dabney's Ferry, and about two miles from Hanover Town, on the way to Aylett's, Dunkirk, and Hob's Hole.

Richard Dabney.

October 7, 1803.

FOR SALE,

At the Tannery, between the Armoury and Rutherfoord's Mills, a large quantity of

SOLE LEATHER,

Of the firſt Quality.

George Beatty & Co.

October 8. 6t.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Briſtol, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glaſs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample ſupply of

COPPER,

Raiſed Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his uſual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Conformably to a decree of the County Court of Henrico, will be ſold on the firſt Monday in November next, at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, for ready money,

THIRTY three and an half acres of land, the property of Frederick Clarke, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy a debt of eleven pounds, eleven ſhillings and nine pence, with intereſt, coſts and expences due from ſaid Clark to Richard Adams, dec.

The Commiſſioners.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

William Temple, Marcus Elcan, } Aſſignees.

Richmond, Auguſt 26, 1803.

N. B. The aſſignees have got in their poſſeſſion the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Hooper and Toler, and requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern to come forward & diſcharge their reſpective balances—or ſuits will without regard to perſons, be inſtituted.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

NOTICE.

I forewarn any perſon from trading for papers of the following deſcription, to wit, a BOND given by me to George Adams and Samuel French, ſurviving partners of George Adams & Co. for £20 17 8½ on the 24th January, 1801, with a credit thereon of £6 15 6 entered 6th June, 1801; alſo my Aſſumſit of £19 to Samuel French, dated 6th December, 1801, in favor of John Curtis. The above papers are in the hands of William French, adminiſtrator of Samuel French, dec. and I have accounts againſt ſaid decedent to the amount or thereabout, and mean not to pay until a ſettlement takes place between the adminiſtrator of ſaid decedent and myſelf. DAVID RICE.

Pittſylvania, Sept. 28th, 1803.

80 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſeamſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peterſburg, July 15, 1803.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, executed by Paul D. Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun and Patrick Anderſon, to ſecure Benjamin Toler, on account of his ſecurityſhip for the ſaid Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinſley, late ſheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for ſale at public auction, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 26th day of October next, at Hanover courthouſe, it being court day,

TRACT OF LAND,

whereon the ſaid courthouſe ſtands, (ſubject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing by eſtimation about 20 acres, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Benjamin Toler the following ſums of money, viz.—130l. with intereſt thereon from the 7th of July, 1801; 12l. 10s 1d. with intereſt from the 30th September inſtant; 18 dollars and 2 cents, with intereſt and coſts, together with any further ſum that may appear to be due the ſaid Benjamin Toler as ſecurity aforeſaid, with the coſts and charges of executing the ſaid deed of truſt.

The Truſtees.

Hanover, Sept. 30, 1803. tds.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldſon, ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, againſt Duncan Roſe, executor of John Banniſter, deceaſed, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Roſe, do make up an account of his adminiſtration of the eſtate of John Banniſter, deceaſed, before one of the Commiſſioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereto to the Court:

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commiſſioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceaſed, late of the city of Williamſburg, are deſired to make them known; and all thoſe who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Adminiſtrator of James Anderſon, dec.

Williamſburg, October 11, 1803. epaw.

A FEW COPIES OF Hening's Virginia Juſtice, For Sale at this Office.